THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION-PROGRESS

OF THE ARBITRATION.

The British Embassy unexpectedly presented, on

the 10th inst., to the Emperor William, the arbitrator

under the Treaty of Washington, their answer to

the American case on the San Juan boundary ques-

tion. Mr. Bancroft submitted his replication yester-

day. The Emperor will deliver his decision as soon

GERMANY.

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

A bill is preparing in the Federal Council

providing for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Ger-

THE LUXEMBURG RAILWAY TREATY SIGNED.

The treaty giving Germany working control

over the Luxemburg Railway has been signed. The Germans stipulate never to make use of the roads for

FRANCE.

DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESIDENT THIERS.

The demeanor of President Thiers during

the debate in the National Assembly, on Monday last, on the amendment to the Army bill reducing the term

f military service from five to four years, greatly irri-

meetings, at which dissatisfaction with the remarks of

his Excellency were expressed, have been held. At the

deputy, in alluding to M. Thiers, charged him with pos-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WINNING BOAT ON EXHIBITION.

The boat in which the London crew rowed

he match on the Thames, last Monday, has been de-

The Channel match of the Royal Thames

Yacht (Inb took place te-day. The course was from the Nore to Dover. The Egeria came in first, but, by time

allowance, the Fiona, which was second, was awarded the prize. The Kriemhilda was disabled during the race

MORE HOPE FOR THE GOVERNMENT PARTY.

MATAMOROS, June 12 .- A courier extraordi-

ary arrived here to-day with the news that Col. Revul-

tas, who held Monterey for the Government several days after the defeat of Gen. Corella, has renched Saltillo with

about 800 men and occupied that place, where he was

lished his headquarters at Camargo, and has repulsed

several attempts of the insurrectionists to advance

ward the frontier, and will be able to check their in-

tended march on this city.

The steamer Tellasco left Vera Cruz with several hund-

bility of the Government to retrieve the last disaster.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ALLEGED HLEGAL ARREST BY AMERICAN OFFI-CIALS—THE TARIFF ON TEA AND COFFEE—

LORD LISGAR'S DEPARTURE FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 12.-In the House,

the House any information in their possession in ref-

erence to the statement contained in The Press to the

le, and whether there had been any communication

the subject with the United States or Imperial Gov-

ernment. Sir John MacDonald replied that a few days

go the Government was informed by telegraph of the

arrest of a person in the manner mentioned in the news-

papers, and instructions were at once given to send

down depositions and statements of facts and evidence.

Those papers were received yesterday, and upon them a

report had been prepared and submitted to her Majesty's

Minister at Washington, in order that representations in

the matter might be made to the United States Govern-

ent, and a similar report had been prepared for the

Sir Francis Hincks moved that the House go into Com-

nittee on the resolution for the repeal of the tea and

offee duties. He explained that the resolution now pro-

other than the United States should come in duty free,

out that a similar duty should be charged on those ar

Mr. McKenzie said it appeared to him that this was a

riolation of treaty obligations with the United States, by

which we were bound not to make any discriminating

' Free Trade' being raised whenever any tariff question

Francis Hincks said there were merchants in Tor-

puntries of its production.

YACHTING.

seasing all the arrogance of the First Napoleon.

posited in the Crystal Palace.

tated the members of all political parties. A number of

the transportation of warbke material in time of war.

many, even though they be natives.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

LUXEMBURG, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

Paris, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,732.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Panis, Wednesday, June 12, 1872.

THE PRESS-EX-COMMISSIONERS NORTHCOTE AND BERNARD ON THE NEGOTIATIONS-THE

country. From those communications we learn that it is the fixed determination of the United States Goycrnment not to withdraw the claims which have been preferred. Now, that being their fixed determination, the announcement just made by my noble friend that negotiations are still in progress is calculated to excite the most lively alarm in our minds [hear, hear], because what does that declaration imply! Does it not imply this! That, knowing such to be the determination of the American Government, from the confidential communications between that Government and their Minister here, Her Majesty's Government at their Minister here, Her Majesty's Government yet think it worth while to continue to negotiate! Does not that imply the contemplation at least of some concession on our part! [Cheers.] Now. I believe it is the all but unanimous opinion of your lordships, and the all but unanimous opinion of the nation, that this is a case which calls for firmness and determination. [Cheers.] We concur in the view taken by Her Majesty's Government at the beginning of the seasion that these are claims which it is impossible this country can submit to have referred to any iribunal, but, for my own part, I believe it is necessary for the honor and dignity, as well as for the interests of the country, that these claims should not lie in any way before the Arhitrators, because possibly they might swell the amount of the lump sum the Arbitrators are empowered by the fact, which has been stated on its lightest authority, that theed any they wish we feel in the situation of affairs is not removed by the fact, which has been stated on the lightest authority, that before the FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 1 .- I forget how many times the Treaty has been killed and how many times it has come to life. The historian must settle that for posterity. Whether it is at this moment, 10), Saturday morning, more dead than alive or more alive than dead, I will not undertake to say. All I can say is that people who ought to know think it as good as dead, and I should accept their opinion with great confidence if they had not so often before been sure that the difficulty was as good as settled. A cress; and I must add that the anxiety which we feel in the situation of afairs is not removed by the fact, which has been stated on the highest authority, that before the Treaty can be ratified it must remain for some time be-fore Parliament. If I am not mistaken, it has been ex-plained in this House on very high authority—I am not sure that it was not the authority of my noble friend himself—that it is not competent to a nation, consistent-ity with its honer, to refuse the ratification of a Treaty concluded by its authorized representatives, unless it can be shown either that the Plenipotentiary had ex-ceeded his powers or had departed from the instructions he had received. month ago we were all sure that in another day or two the suspense would be ever, but here we are to-day in just as much suspense as ever, and just as sure also that another day or two will put an end to it for good or for evil. Through all this chaes of conflicting rumors and protracted confusion, the interest of the English public remains unabated. Morning after morning, the papers discuss the Treaty, and the Supplemental Treaty, with about the same resulting proportion of wheat and straw,-straw nine times threshed out for one grain of wheat, and the single grain not sure to be found after all. Such a discussion, or rather conversation, as that of last night in the Lords, gets rediscussed in this morning's paper in an equally eager way, and with equally barren product. It might all be dismissed in a sentence, and would be, if it related to any question under the sun except as both parties request it. the Treaty. The debate is nothing but a string of cross-interrogatories on one side and steady refusal to answer on the other. There is not much to be got out of that. Yet, if you take the trouble to read what Lord Grey, and Lord Cairns, and Lord Salisbury and Lord Westbury say, it will give you a pretty correct notion of the querulous impatience which pervades the English mind on this matter. That Americans should not be equally solicitous is what the English have never yet been able to understand, nor do they now believe that any other matter does or can seem so important to Americans as the settlement of the Alabama Claims. Leading journals have more than once declared that it is th main question on which the Presidential election turns. Such a state of mind is natural enough. It to the main question of English politics, and has been so ever since last January; and that a question to engressing to them should not be all important to the other party is a thing quite inconceivable to the great number of intelligent Englishmen. Among their many excellent traits and capacities the habit of looking through any spectacles but their own is not one. Directly or indirectly, the fate of the Gladstone Mi vietry hangs on the fate of the Treaty. It is hardly polite in you to permit the Presidency to be at issue on other grounds.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Prof. Mountague Berpard, because they were Commissioners. Yet it is difficult to discover even in their speeches any positive contribution to our stock of knowledge Stafford has this week been questioned in Parliament about his Exeter speech. His reply contains little more than an admission that he was correctly reported as having affirmed that some sort of prom ise was made by which he understood the Indirect Claims to be barred, though not barred by the phraseology of the Treaty. It is to the credit of the English papers that they lay comparatively little stress on this bit of testimony. With one or two exceptions, they treat it as a probable misunder standing. Last week's Spectator explained with much elaboration how Sir Stafford Northcote's statement might be true and yet consistent with perfect good faith on both sides. There has been not a little criticism pu the indiscretion of this Commissioner in making such a statement at such a moment, whether true or not, and on the inaptitude for diplomatic business | This force is believed to be sufficient to prevent the inindicated by such a method of making treaties, sup- surrectionists from advancing in that direction. sesing Sir Stafford's statement to be accurate. Mr. Disraeli put his objections into the usual epigrammatic form when he protested against the new device of negotiating by understandings. Mr. Bernard. also, administered a reproof to his brother Commissioner by declining to follow up the revelations which Sir Stafford Northcote had begun so promisingly, remarking that he, as one of the negotiators, had no right to speak on a question still of the greatest delicacy and importance, and in respect to which negotiations were still going on. In truth, Sir Stafford Northcote's friends feel that he has made a blunder. If I were to sum up in a sentence the prevailing English sentiment about the Commissioners, I should describe it as a conviction that the procedure was very loose on both sides, and that it is still an the greater blame for the existing difficulties.

Precisely what part of Mr. Bernard's address it was which awoke in Mr. Disraeli's breast that amazement and alarm by which he was led to question Mr. Gladstone on Thursday, I do not know. It may be that Mr. Disraeli has seen a fuller report of Mr. Bernard's speech than that published in the London papers. What struck me in reading the summary of count of British Neutrality by the same author. In the speech and in the book there is the same affectation of candor and impartiality, which are in fact but a thin disguise for extreme partisanship, and for frequent disingenuousness in narration. We are likely to get some hint next week of the real views of the Tory leaders. Lord Granville, though declining to repry to the questions with which he was pelted, admitted that he could not keep silent much longer. It is be lieved that the resources of diplomacy are pretty much exhausted, and that something very like an ultimatum has been dispatched from both sides. Mr. Gladstone, moreover, with his usual carelessness about foreign affairs, informed the House of Commons that the adjournment of Congress on Monday would make it impossible for the Senate to consider any project not agreed upon by the two Governments before that date. Lord Granville, better informed before that date. Lord Granville, better informed than his chief, was aware that an Executive session of the Senate could be called by the President, but there is a general disposition to regard the settle-ment as turning upon the dispatches of this week. On Tuesday, therefore, for which day Lord Russell's On Tuesday, therefore, for which day Lord Russell's motion is once more fixed, there will be a debate, in advance of which it is worth while to say that the attacks upon the United States Government will to a great extent be attacks on Mr. Gladstone's Government. There are but two men from whose words any notion of what the Tory policy would be in effice can be collected, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby. Neither of them is particularly friendly to the United States, nor particularly unfriendly. Both of them will speak under a very strong sense of the responsibility likely ere long to be thrown on them, and their speeches must be read in the light of their probable accession, and probably speedy accession to office. Their belief is that they have no notion of letting their reign come to an end without a final settlement of the Alabama difficulties. If accession to office. Their belief is that they have no notion of letting their reign come to an end without a final settlement of the Alabama difficulties. If they should have the good fortune to encounter an American Government that knows its own mind they are likely enough to succeed. If they have to deal with one that presents enormous claims for the aake of getting an adverse decision upon them, the result may again be doubtful.

G. W. S.

ington in the British House of Lords, on the 31st ult...

HENDRICKS NOMINATED GOVERNOR-SENTIMENT OF THE CONVENTION-STRIKING VICTORY OF QUIVOCALLY FOR GREELEY-WORK OF THE CONVENTION-SPEECH BY THE NOMINEE-THE PLATFORM AN EMBODIMENT OF MR. GREELEY'S LETTER-A GREELEY DELEGATION

TO BALTIMORE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Indianapolis, June 12 .- Men experienced in the felt free to scoff at any cohesion in the Reform ele sire of the majority, and give but a vague expres-

of to-day's action before them the old war horses of the parties can hardly brings the most fiery and intractable Democracy of the Union into sympathy with the men that they have heretofore regarded with an almost fanatic hate; G. W. Julian, the foremost representative of

employed in the defense of the poor and down-So with the lights before them, the Liberals of both parties construe the action of Indiana as, First, a sweeping, hearty indorsement of Greeley and Brown, and platform; Second, as a final and utter dismissal by the Democracy of all the issues of the past, and solute purpose of the people, regardless of party

WORK OF THE CONVENTION. Much of the work which is usually left to the whimsical operations of the temporary organization had been ac-complished last night, and the Convention in consequence came together this morning with only real work before it. For hours before the time for beginning, the delegates thronged the corridors of the Academy of Music. When the doors were opened the first rush almost filled the immense building, the 1,599 delegates alone filling the dress circle and parquette. As the session began the assemblage looked far more like a Na-tional than a simple State Convention. The most noted and conspicuous men of the Democratic party had seats in the house, and the best representation of intelligence of the party filled the places of delegates. The great gathering, evidently impressed with the dignity and importance of the occasion, fell into the most perfect order, and the proceedings opened without the decorum of a State occasion. The whole machinery of a temporary organization, in accordance with the nev rule prevailing in this State, was dispensed with, and the proceedings began at once with the selection of per-

selected, gave it as his highest appreciation of the honor done him that he made no speech, but simply put the machinery of deliberation into working order after a few achieved as is generally accomplished after hours of wrangling. The appointment of committees went on without giving much indication of the tone of the Convention, till a motion to appeint a Committee for the selection of candidates instantly displayed the temper and purpose of the majority. An old time Democrat, the Hon. Jos. McDonald, known conspicuously as a straight Democrat, opposed the selection of an electoral ticket as injudicious at this time, in view of the fact that the Baltimore Convention was yet to meet, and until that body gave a result the Convention could not intelligently commission its electors as to their course on the Presidential question. At this somewhat equivo Donald defended the position. The accession of Mr. Voorhees to the Liberal cause was no greater surprise to the majority of the Democrats present than this complete conversion of Mr. McDouald, who was regarded as inexorably opposed to the Democratic reform. However, there was a keen disposition to distrust him; and Mr. Harrington, an outspoken member from Jefferson County thought that time and trouble would be saved by selecting electors pledged to vote for Greeley and Brown This was evidently in accord with the spirit of the ma jority, for an explosion of rapturous applause followed. The idea of Mr. McDonald was submitted in the shape of an amendment, and, rather under a misapprehension ferred until after the Baltimore Convention, when it will be seen how much of a representation the Liberals desire on the ticket. In the discussion it was several times conceded that the party was eager to conciliate the Liberals by taking any of their representative mea

Pending an animated discussion of the point, the Pres ident sprung the question of the nomination of Gov-ernor, and it was adopted with an approving storm of applause. There had been no doubt of the nominee for this place since Mr. Hendricks had indicated his willingness to accept, and when his name was pronounced it was caught up and reiterated throughout the building in the request of the Convention, Mr. Hendricks appeared upon the platform to acknowledge the honor conferred upon him. His appearance was hailed by an outbreak of prolonged cheers and applause. When he could make

SPEECH OF MR. HENDRICKS. GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You have honored me with the nomination for Governor, [three times three for Hendricks], and I thank you for it. I had determined not to be a candidate, but day before vesterday, and vesterday morning I was appealed to by gentlemen whose appeal I could not deny. I gave them my consent, and now I accept your nomination. I beg you to understand, and to make tancy in accepting the nomination has been for personal reasons, and not for want of appreciation. To be presiding officer of the great State of Indiana is no smail honor, and to be selected by the representatives of the men of this great State I consider the highest dignity that can be conferred upon a citizen of Indiana by her citizens. Indiana, before the close of the next term, will contain a population of 2,600,000 of people, and her resources will be far more fully developed. The responsibility of the execution of the law applied to such vast numbers is one winen I approach with diffidence and deep concern. Always the position of Governor of the State is one of importance and responsibility, but in these times greater than ever. Now that the rights of States have been denied, that those rights are being infringed by a central power, now that they say the people shall have no longer their rights to a demestic State Government, these things make the Executive of the State of States Indiana, should be ejected, must maintain a friendly relation toward the Federal Government. But at the same time, all the rights and powers of Government which are reserved to tancy in accepting the nomination has been for perbe elected, must maintain a friendly relation toward the Federal Government. But at the same time, all the rights and powers of Government which are reserved to the State of Indiana, as well as those which are secured to the United States, must be respected everywhere. [Prolonged cheering.] Gentlemen, we have before us a sad spectale, the result of the interference with State Government. We have a set of States could of the Orio River whose Governments have been taken away, whose Governments shave been given over to those who have sought to make speculations out of their affairs. The men of those States who have been placed in the condition of bankrupicy appeal to the State of Indiana. When we hear their cries shall we refuse to go to their support! [Cries of "No, no."] I do not propose, gentlemen, to address you long. I have only two subjects to which I will refer.

I will first refer to the subject of Civil Service Reform. I am earnestiy in favor of Civil Service Reform. I am earnestiy in favor of Civil Service Reform. It am in favor of it in Indiana as well as in the general Government. I am curious to know whether the people of this country will be satisfied with pretenses in this direction any longer. They have been assured in a platform lately formed at Philadelphia that the party now in power is in favor of Civil Service Reform, and the leaders in the House, confidential advisors to the President, denouncing Civil-Service Reform, and the leaders in the House, confidential advisors to the President, denouncing Civil-Service Reform, as hoatile to the Administration. The present session of Congress has closed without any effort at reform. Now it the men who have nominated ne are sincere in their desire for reform, let them show it in November. Let every ballet be an assurance that offers at refore to be administered for the conditions of the condition of the should be an assurance that offers are to be administered for the condition of the men who have nominated me are sincere in their desire for reform, let them show it in November. Let every ballet be an assurance that effices are to be administered only for a Government of the people. I believe that my judgment, in respect to the action of the Convention to meet at Baitimore, is in harmony with this Convention to meet at Baitimore, is in harmony with this Convention (Cheers.) I desire to say, as the representative of this Convention, that I will abide by the action of this Convention and of the Convention and of the Convention will result in such action as will secure a Reform in the State of Indiana and in the Government of the United States. [Loud cheers.] I believe, Sir, I say it here, I hear a rumbing that will be heard afar in the different States of this country, which says that the Administration of Gen. Grant will close forever on the 4th of next March. [Cheering and cries of "Kene—Correct."] The question is not so much whether Gen. Grant shall be elected President of the United States as whether the ring which surrounds him shall control this Government. In October those who cast their vote for the Grant ticket will not vote for Grant, but for Morton, Chandler, and Ben. Butter. It may as well be understood now as at any other time that the contest is not so much between the nominee of the Baltimore hominee and one man power sought to be forced upon the people of these United States. (Cheers.)

Estimore Convention and Gen, Grant as between the Baltimore nominee and one man power sought to be forced upon the people of these United States. (Cheers, And let me say here I am not afraid of the power of on man. When any one man shall stand up and assume the responsibility of what he shall say, I am not afraid but I am afraid of the power behind that man, the power not directly responsible to the people. When the President stands up alone responsible for what he sould, he must bow to the will of the people; but when the President recommends Civil Service Reform, and Senators denounce it, and the next morning they are received as favorites at the Executive mansion, then it is a dangerous Government. I think the clitzer who make the Congressmen will show by the votes next Fall that the President must administ the affairs of the Government for the good of the peopl and that there shall be no consideration except the good.

and that there shall be no consideration except the good of the whole people.

Now, gentlemen, you have honored me with the nomination for Governor. So faras I can I will work to carry Indiana for the Democracy in October, and I believe I know the result now. I believe and know it, from the sympathy of my heart with your hearts. Go to your homes, and say to the men who sent you here that I will use my utmost endeavors against the corrapt party now in power. I stand in your presence and look forward to October for victory; and who doubts that as the State goes in October so it will go in November. It is for the people to say to the corrupt party now in power that we will have reform in civil affairs; that we will have an honest Government, a Government of the whole people, the clinical party of the Cincinnati nominees was halled His allusion to the Cincinnati nominees was hailed with rapturous cheers, and the delegates, taking up the

name of Greeley, broke into long-continued cheers

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE AND STATE OFFICERS. The contest for Congressmen-at-large was full of spirit, and rendered doubly interesting from the fact that the Hon, George W. Julian was at once named by his old antagonists as a fit man to lead the ticket for the Liberals. His name would have carried the Convention by acclamation had not a letter been read from Mr. Julian declining the nomination. No other Liberal so promi nent as Mr. Julian had been mentioned in con with the place, and two or three gentlemen at once put in nomination withdrew. Gen. Harrow received strong vote, and contested victory warmly with the Hon. M. C. Kerr, the vote standing-Kerr, 8024; Harrow, 7924. The other nominations of Secretary of State, Lieuten

int-Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, &c., took really more time than the main pro ceedings, but elicited no marked expression. Most of the candidates, on announcement of success, were called on for some expression of their faith, and it was notable that every one who spoke made open declara tion of faith in the Cincinnati platform, and pledged zealous support thereto. This suited the temper of the delegates, for all such allusions were applauded. The nominee for Attorney-General, especially, came into the good graces of the house little speech of admirable pith and point,

The Committee on Resolutions had been in for hours, and calmly waited while the slow process of nominating It was almost 5 o'clock before they were reached and the Chairman called for the report. After a six hours' session, the Convention came to the most perfect order and listened to the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform in Horace Greeley's rendering. mancut officers. Mr. John R. Coffoth, the gentleman | Every point was applicated, and when the reading was | nomination of Gov. Perham.

ended the vast assembly arose and poured out cheer after cheer for the platform, for Greeley, and for the Liberals. The scene was full of inspiration, and the work of the Convention was fully ended in the thunderous indersement of the resolutions.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Indianapolis, June 12 .- The Democratic State Convention met here at 10 o'clock this morning. The Hon. John R. Coffroth was chosen permanent Chairman. After the opening address by the Chairman, Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one delegate from each Congress District, and a Committee to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, were appointed nated for Governor, and Washington Depaw of Floyd County for Lieutenant-Governor.

Col. John S. Williams of Tippecanoe County, and the Hon. M. C. Kerr of Floyd County were inated as candidates for Congressmen at Large. The following are the delegates at large t the Baltimore Convention: Martin M. Ray of Marion County, J. D. Williams of Knox County, Robert Lowery of Allen County, B. W. Hanna of Vigo County, D. D. Dikeman of Cass County, Levi Sparks e Stevenson County, D. McConnell of Clarke County, Horace Corbin of Marshall County.

The following are the nominations for State officers: Secretary of State, Owen M. Eddy; Auditor, John B. tallo; Treasurer, James B. Ryan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milton B. Hopkins; Attorney Genval, B. W. Hanna; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. J. Price; Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. C. Bobinson.

The Committee on the Platform and Resolutions submitted the following report:

mitted the following report:

Resolved by the Democracy of Indiana in Convention assembled, That the principles of the Cincinnati Liberal Convention, taken in connection with the propositions in Horace Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitude a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand, and which propositions are as follows:

tration of the Federal Government can stand, and which propositions are as follows:

First: All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through the late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, and respected evermore.

must and shall be guarantees, as and franchises which respected evermore.

Second: All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and recistablished, so that there shall be henceforth no prescribed class and no distranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people should reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suf-

estranged people should reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

Third: That subject to our constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim to local self-government and not at centralization, that the civil authority should be supreme over the military, that the writ of habeas corpus should be zealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizens should enjoy the I rgest liberty consistent with public order; that there should be no Federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each should be left free to enforce the right and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its people should prescribe.

Fourth: That there shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the Civil Service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patromage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexora bly forbidding and precluding his reflection.

Resolved, That we regard it as unuse and imprudent to place the tickets in homination for the office of President and Vice-President, as the representatives of these principles, as the division of its friends would insure the defeat of both, and it is therefore the fixed conviction of this Convention that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore in July should adopt the nominations of the Liberal Republican Convention, instead of making other nominations for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention from this State be and are hereby instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the delegation.

The next resolution refers to local matters:

Whereas, The Union soldiers and saliors, by their patriolism and courage in the great Rebellion of 1861, preserved the life of the

thereon. Resolved, That justice and equality demand that all the soldiers who enlisted in the military service of the the soldiers who enisted in the mintary service of the country during the war of the rebelinon, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall have a bounty granted to them by Congress in proportion to the time they may have served, whether that time shall have been for three months or a longer period.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION INDORSES AND ACCEPTS THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES

COLUMBIA, June 12.- The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The Committee

on Resolutions reported the following, which were

unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the movement which was organized at Cincinnati in May last as the only one in this crisis calculated to revive individual liberty and restore local self-government.

Resolved, That this Convention accepts the Cincinnati platform as broad, liberal, and just to all portions and classes of citizens of the Republic.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the interest of the whole country requires that no separate and distinct Democratic nomination should be made by the Baltimore Convention, and the delegates appointed by this body are hereby instructed to oppose such nominations.

A minority report favoring a straight nomination at Baltimore was tabled with only two dissenting votes. A full delegation to the National Convention was then chosen. It represents all sections of the State, and includes the Hon. William Aiken, ex-Senator Chestnut, and the Hon. W. D. Porter.

The State Executive Committee having resigned, the Chair was authorized to appoint their successors. The Convention then adjourned sine die, after a brief and harmonious session.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES AND PLATFORM RATIFIED WITH BUT ONE DISSENTING VOTE -REJOICING OVER THE RESULT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 12 .- The Democratic State Convention, one of the largest ever assembled and most significant in the character of its delegates, nearly all being men of State reputation, has just adjourned after electing 30 delegates to Baltimore. All of them are pledged to the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominations and the platform there adopted. The address, which is the most positive in its character yet put forth by any State Convention, received only one dissenting vote.

The delegates include James O. Broadhead, D. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the State Committee; ex-Senator Geo. G. Vest, ex-Representative Switzler, Judge A. H. Buckner, and A. W. Lamb.

Thirty guns are now firing in commemoration of the happy result of the deliberations. It is the opinion of all classes that Missouri is good for 50,000 majority for Greeley and Brown.

VERMONT.

THE UERMONT DEMOCRACY FOR CINCINNATI-THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT WELCOMED.

MONTPELIER, June 12.-The Democratic State Concention to elect delegates to the National Convention was held here to-day. The attendance was uncommonly large, nearly 200 delegates being present. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and favoring union with any who hold to its principles. H. B. Smith, Geo. H. Weeks, W. F. Horrobin, and A. W. Heaton were chosen Delegates at Large, and B. B. Smalley, J. H. Williams, G. W. Aiken, C. J. Soper, Thomas Keefe, and Lucius Robinson, District Delegates. These delegates will favor the nomination of Greeley or a straight-out Democrat, as may seem best when the National Conven-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION — SMALL ATTENDANCE AND LITTLE INTEREST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

LEWISTON, June 12.-The Republican State Convention meets, here to-morrow. The number of delegates now here is the smallest ever seen on a similar ocasion since the formation of the party, though the morning train from the East may swell the list to re-

A meeting of the State Committee has been held to night. The Hon. Joseph W. Porter of Burlington will preside at the Convention. The resolutions have also been agreed upon. They recite the main features of the Philadelphia Platform. The session will be brief, and the whole work is already done except the formal re-

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS

OVER SIX MILLIONS ASSESSED FOR THE RIVERSIDE PARK.

A SCHEME OF THE RING TO BE IMPOSED ON THE PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THE WEST SIDE-THE NEW AWARDS AND ASSESSMENTS HALF A MILLION IN EXCESS OF THE ORIGINAL-LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL AWARDS AND ASSESS-MENTS-\$3,320,498 TO BE RAISED BY ASSESS-MENT, \$3,033,094 BY TAXATION.

The Department of Public Works yesterday closed the books of awards and assessments for the pro-jected Riverside Park; and at 10 o'clock to-day the Comnissioners, Josiah Sutherland, Wm. C. Traphagen and Charles K. Graham, will begin to hear complaints and objections at their office, No. 82 Nassan-st., room No. 24. whither the maps and books were yesterday removed. Ten days only are given to the tax-payers and propertyowners to enter their objections. The books will be closed on June 26, and the report will be presented for confirmation in the Supreme Court on July 10. Very little time therefore remains for tax-payers to make by many persons living on the West Side as a tremendous fraud, involving an expenditure of over six and a quarter million of dollars by the tax-payers generally, for the benefit of a few owners of real estate of doubtful value on and in Hudson River. The chief objection urged by property-holders is to the large amount of the assessment levied by the new Commissioners; the exthe fact that former assessments for large amount have been inexplicably revoked; while many persons do not hesitate to declare, what is not so clear, that there is positively no need of a park in that vicinity.

The proposed park was mapped out on Nov. 25, 1867, and comprises the narrow and irregular strip of bluff land bordering the Hadson River and extending in length from Seventy-second to One-hundred-and-twenty ninth-st., with the new road, or West Side-ave., as the eastern boundary, as shown in the accompanying dia-

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The laying out of the park came within the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commission as formerly or ganized; and James M. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and Wm. M. Tweed, jr., were appointed Commissioners. The scheme is spoken of generally as being a legacy of the Ring, and it is openly charged by the opponents of the project that some of the persons who owned large porions of the property appropriated were instrume in getting the Legislature to extend the powers of the Central Park Commission so as to give them the power to create the Riverside Park, and that Wm. M. Tweed got the bill through the Legislature with the under

FOREIGN NEWS.

BANCROFT DAVIS GOING TO GENEVA.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, accompanied by counsel for the United States, leaves this city for Geneva to-morrow.

ENGLAND IN SUSPENSE-BARREN DISCUSSIONS IN

A certain interest attaches to the declarations of

open question which of the two parties must bear was its similarity in spirit to the Historical Ac-Imperial Government. posed that all tea and coffee imported from any country tieles imported from the United States as Americans im posed on tea and coffee imported from places other than duties in any case. He did not believe in retaliatory legislation, and did not think we should impose burdens on our people because another country imposed burdens on was discussed. The people of the United States lated for the benefit of their own people, and did not consider whether it was retallatory or not, and we should adopt the same course. Mr. McKenzie said he observed in one of the statements that has lately been published that the merchants of Chicago and Detroit would be able in future to bring in tea four or five cents per pound cheaper by railway than by sea. The result of this increased facility for importing would be that the merchants in the Western part of the country, in Manicoba and in other parts, would be able to bring tea from the United States cheaper than it would be possible to bring it from Montreal. The course which the gentleman proposed, however, would be discriminating against its introduction from that quarter, and in favor of its importation by Montreal. The gentleman had no right to propose that, for it was a vicious kind of legislation.

Sir Francis Hincks said there were merchants in Torlated for the benefit of their own people, and did not con onto, and he dared to say there were merchants in other western cities, also, who imported direct from China. They were entirely satisfied with this arrangement, and under it they could import direct from China, by way of san Francisco, free of duty, so that they could bring tea in just as cheapig as it could be obtained from American merchants. The proposed measure would not interfere with our trade obligations with the United States. The resolution was carried.

In the discussion on the Treaty of Wash-Ear! Grey spoke in this haughty and distrustful tone of the pending negotiations regarding the Treaty of Wash-

with our trade obligations with the United States. The resolution was carried.

Sir John A. MacDonald moved the presentation to Lord Lisgar of a complimentary address upon his departure from Canada. The Premier paid a fitting tribute to the firmness and impartiality of the Governor-General in the discharge of his high duties. Mr. McKenzie seconded the motion, fully sustaining the sentiments expressed in the resolution. Other members spoke warmly, culogizing His Excellency, and the motion was unanimously carried. "The communications which have passed between the Government at Washington and their Minister in this

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

LIBERALISM-CONVICTION AND CONVERSION OF MR. VOORHEES-MR. HENDRICKS UNE-

ways of politics affirm that no State Convention ever met under such circumstances as that which closed its session here this evening. It had been heralded by the enemies of the Liberal cause that the divided Democracy would not be able to carry Greeley into the Convention to face the opposition planned by Voorhees and his adherents. It was the common boast that any attempt at indorsing the Cincinnati candidates would result in a rupture of the Democratic party, not only in Indiana, but in the neighboring States. The men that come in doubt go away believing, and the men that come to disorganize go away dumb. Mr. Voorhees, before the full assemblage of the delegation, ment. Before 24 hours had passed he had felt the pulse of the party he has been misrepresenting, and with something like contrition at once acknowledged that he stood alone, and that, in deference to the party that made him what he is, and to whose collective wisdom he must defer, was willing . to accept the action of his party as the final appeal. His recantation, though not altogether frank and free, has been quite unmistakable, and if he had any doubts last night when this revelation came to him his new faith must have been confirmed by the dignified, persistent attitude of his party to-day. It is said that the leaders made no attempt to change Mr. Voorhees's views. They simply presented him to men fresh from the people in every town and district of the State, and bade him consider the question under such lights as they could bring to bear on the situation. Mr. Veerhees, the Baltimore delegation, which has been virtually pledged to Greeley and Brown; but he received only

it is understood, so far departs from his recent antagonism that he was solicitous of being put on one vote in the Convention, and that vote from a neighbor in his own district, who voted for the Cincinnati indorsement. Thus it will be seen that the element which calls itself straight Democracy had no followers here. It was asserted that Mr. Voorhees had hundreds of sympathizers, who would bring such a pressure to bear that, under fear of disruption, the Democracy would perforce forego the desion on the Cincinnati nominees and ticket. The strong men who originally tended, or seemed by persistent silence to lean toward Mr. Voorhees, o-day came forward in no doubtful terms and rati-

fied the will of the masses of the Democracy. The speech of Mr. Hendricks was entirely extempore, and on the subject of the Cincinnati platform there might seem some doubt as to his inclination. When he approached that part of his theme, the applause grew so uproarious that much of the speech was undistinguishable, and as a consequence might seem to leave him non-committal as to his support of Greeley and Brown. His own after-

statement, however, leaves no shadow of doubt as to his convictions. In a subsequent conversation, in answer to the question, "Mr. Hendricks, you say, in your speech, the Democracy would ablde by the result of the Baltimore Convention, have you any doubt as to what those results will be?" he said: Not at all, Sir. No man can doubt the action of Ithat Convention, seeing what we have seen here to-day." "Then your pledge to support the result of that Convention may be taken as a categorical statement of your adhesion to the Cininnati ticket ?" "Yes, Sir." There has been much of speculation and hope built upon Mr. Hendricks's opposition in certain quarters, and a certain

elaborate calculation of his chances on a straight ticket was expected to confirm any latent leanings towards rebelling that the ex-Senator toined by 2,000 Government troops from Matepuala. might cherish; but this statement, as well as the indignant protestation of his friends, will hardly justify any further misapprehension as to the position of Thos. Hendricks. The Democrats are justifiably elated to-night. Not the least curious of the results of this gathering is the sudden celerity with which the famous Congress malcontents have betaken themselves to the fence. Those who are not for Greeley are,

ed soldiers as recuforcements, and will arrive here in a here at least, certainly not against him, and it was The city is quiet, and confidence is increasing in the the facetious comment in the Convention that the home air was bad for the straight sect. The whole recalcitrant element, if there ever existed any, has disappeared like an unwholesome exhalation, and the air is filled with the confident enthusiasm of triumph. To comprehend the action of the Democratic masses is inexplicable to even the most astute of the eaders, those too who have from the first appreciated the strength of the Reform movement. "It is," said Mr. Hendricks, "a revolution. Nothing effect that a person has been seized in open day in the City of London, Ontario, and carried to the American else accounts for it. Even with the evidences

realize the momentous political revolution which the anti-Slavery cause, cheered to the echo by the men that have for years distrusted him." "It is the magic of Greeley's name," said a thoughtful Democrat in Convention, "that name which the friends of humanity have always found on the bond of

amnesty and liberation as his pen has always been

and the pledging of the support of the Baltimore delegation to the interests of the Cincinnati ticket the substantial identification with the most advanced Liberalism; Third, as a vehement protest against the dictation of leaders who are not in sympathy with the tendencies of the masses and the affiliation, to seek and combine with wholesome reform, wherever found. "To have achieved such a glorious end as that," said a Liberal who had watched the proceedings, "the Cincinnati movers might well be content to meet final defeat in its effort, for that is a record as imperishable as the best